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SALVAGED TALE. THE THREE CONQUESTS.

BY SARA.

"And so, Julia, you are willing to leave your old father, and be the sunshine of another's home; is it so, darling?" said a gentleman to his daughter, in one of the pleasant homes of England.

"Oh no!" she replied; "I am not going yet, nor shall I ever leave you, father." "But, my child, have you considered? no, I need not ask; children do not consider—but you may reflect, at some future day, that your imprudence has brought you to poverty; poverty at least compared to the affluence which you might command. The fortune which I shall leave you is small; that of which Stanley has just come in possession is still smaller. True, he has a noble name; but that is of less consequence, when one is the younger son of a younger son. Why, my dear, if I must part with you, could you not fancy the noble Count Rothwell, who so recently asked me for you? He is certainly Stanley's equal in every respect, with a fortune sufficiently ample to satisfy even my wishes for your happiness."

"I am sure I don't know, father, why it is so," said Julia, with childish naïveté; "and I am sorry that for once our views do not agree."

"Well, my dear, do as you please; but I cannot consent to an unconditional engagement on your part. If, at the termination of a year, you are still of the same mind, you may then"—and the father, too much excited by his subject to finish the sentence, left the daughter to her reflections.

Julia was sad. She saw that she had cast a shadow over the fond heart of her parent. Well might it grieve her spirit to give pain to one whose earnest care from her infancy had been that she should know no sorrow, nor ever feel the ill incident to her situation as a motherless child. Well had the aged oak shielded the tender plant that every day was twisting some new fibre around it, until they were so linked together that no shock of circumstances, and no storm of adversity, could rend them asunder. But the young cannot see with the eye of experience, and age can ill direct the young heart's first dream of love. Julia was brotherless and sisterless, as well as motherless. Stanley had been her playmate in childhood, and as a brother to her in her riper years. Their attachment had grown so imperceptibly that Julia did not attempt to check it, as she might have done, had she been conscious of the strength it was attaining, and the grief which it would cause her beloved parent. The time to crush the germ was passed, yet the plant could still be uprooted; but Julia feared that her happiness would be destroyed with it, and knew that her father would sooner give her to his enemy even, than see her unhappy. Besides, he had no serious objection to Stanley. He would hardly have thought any one deserving such a treasure, or been willing, but that he knew that he must pass away, to transfer to another the rich jewel in the crown of his old age.

Julia's brow, a brow hitherto placid as the bosom of a lake unruffled by a breeze, now wore the shade of troubled thought; but, on seeing her father resume his wonted cheerful aspect, the cloud which had hovered for a moment over her young heart passed quickly away, and, with spirits buoyant as the mountain air, she returned to her accustomed pleasures and duties; her duties to promote the happiness of all around her, from her dotting father and devoted lover to her old nurse; and even Kitty and Rover had their share in her attentions: her pleasures to see every countenance beam upon her with gladness, and even the poor animals manifest their dumb joy in her presence. Rapidly, oh how rapidly on the wings of love and hope passed the gay hours of her bright, joyous existence; and lightly she heeded their flight, little recking that the arrow was even now pointed which was so soon to be sheathed in her bosom. Stanley loved her truly, if the degree of love of which a selfish nature is capable may be called true affection. She did not dream that he was selfish and proud, until she saw that he was dazzled by the wealth of one who possessed few attractions save those of rank and fortune.

The thought, from the moment that it entered her mind, was a dagger to her peace, and she resolved at once that the moment her suspicions were confirmed, he should be free. She soon became convinced that, though he really preferred herself, yet were he released from his engagement he would seek the hand and the fortune of her rival. She did not parley with her affection, but wrote him immediately that, as the time had nearly arrived when their engagement was, on her part, to be either confirmed or dissolved, she hastened to inform him of a change which had taken place in her feelings; a change so great that she could consent no longer to remain under even a conditional engagement to him. She received a polite acknowledgment of her communication, containing some expression of regret that the relation which had existed between them should be so suddenly terminated, and that he was no longer deemed worthy of her regard. He could say all

this in the sincerity of his heart, for, but for the desire of riches, he greatly preferred the beloved companion of his childhood.

And now, having accomplished her purpose, and severed the tie which had so long bound them, Julia's feelings relaxed from the high tension to which they had been wrought, to the deep, deathlike calm of despair. How gladly would she have relinquished the life which, but now, was all joyous, but which had become black as the pall spread over it by the memory of departed joys! But she thought of her father, and nerved her woman's heart to the stern conflict of life, when love, the life of life, was departed. This affectionate parent saw that it was only by a painful effort that she maintained a cheerful deportment in his presence; and, with the delicate perception of her feelings which a long and close study of her happiness had rendered more acute, left her to recover from the first pressure of the shock which she had sustained, free from the restraint of his presence. It was well that she was thus alone, for "there can be no companionship for loneliness of heart." When her spirit was thus overwhelmed within her, she turned to a precious relic, of her departed mother, as the only expression of a mother's sympathy which she could now obtain.

It was a Bible, which she had been accustomed to venerate and to read with her father daily. She now opened it with a vague feeling that she might find in it some relief to her overcharged spirit, and was surprised to find it replete with meaning which she had never before discovered. Its language of deep pathos so fully expressed her own heart-broken state, and its promises spoke so soothingly to her wounded spirit, that she found it indeed a support in the hour of her calamity. She then resolved that it should henceforth be, in a manner in which it had never yet been to her, the companion and guide of her youth. Youth—ah, that spring-time of the spirit was past forever!

The gay, light-hearted girl was gone, and in her place appeared the calm, thoughtful, subdued, yet dignified woman. It may be that the tender plant could no longer bear the full blaze of prosperity, and was now to be rendered healthful and vigorous by the pruning-knife of adversity. Her father had studied her character closely; had marked her in every phase of her changeable mood, had analyzed every new development of mind or heart, and knew her better, at least in some respects, than she knew herself. He was therefore less surprised than she had been to find, on his return, her calm, serene bearing under this first visitation of sorrow. It is thus that one who has studied the mechanism of every wish he had expressed, the tear oft checked because he would have grieved to see her disconsolate, her efforts to be cheerful because he would have wished her to be so, and her continual looking forward to a reunion with him in the spiritual world, answer and bear witness how truly she loved and honored him even in his grave.

And now that she was left thus desolate, her former friend and admirer, Count Bothwell, hoped that she might look with more favor upon his long tried affection; but his devoted attachment was to meet with yet another disappointment. Julia told him that he had ever possessed her friendship, which was still her only return for his generous affection. He replied that he did not expect such regard as she had once bestowed on another, but that he would sooner possess her esteem than another's love. Yet he could not induce her to reverse her decision, and reluctantly left her to the humble, retired life which she thus preferred to a life of splendor with one whom she highly esteemed, but could not regard with that emotion which she deemed essential to the sanctity of marriage. They who are dazzled by wealth and station might regard this as a splendid conquest; but a far higher than this, or the double conquest of Stanley, was that which she achieved over her own heart.

Surrounded by a few dear friends, Julia had leisure to devote herself with untiring assiduity to those ministrations of benevolence in which we may suppose angels joyfully mingle. Thus actively, yet unobtrusively, passed the remainder of her life; and she was happy; for as certainly as vice however prospered for a time, brings misery at the last, so certainly does virtue, though it pass through the fire and floods of tribulation, ultimately bring peace to the soul.

A Sister's Influence.

"I was drunk once," said a young man to us, the other day. "And I shall never forget it. In company with several jovial fellows, I was induced to drink pretty freely, and by the time I got home, I scarcely knew where I was or what I was doing. I was put to bed, and how long I laid there I do not know; but when I awoke my sister was sitting beside the bed engaged in sewing. She burst into a flood of tears, and wept as if her heart would break. Overwhelmed with shame for my conduct, I then formed a resolution that I would never get drunk again; I have adhered to it for some years, and I mean conscientiously become incapacitated for such

THE DYING YEAR.

Time, pluming o'er his restless wings,
Is speeding on all earthly things,
The impress of decay.
Nor will he e'er again retrace
The pathway he has trod,
With busy fingers to efface
Drear wastes that mark the road.

And now of his shrill blown horn
Another blast is blown,
And millions ere the blushing morn
Shall hear its dying moan.
O shall its echoes die away
On earth's dark stormy shore,
Nor wake in men, comes the day
One thought of how's no more?

Another leaf is written o'er
With his recording pen,
And sealed, till earth shall be no more,
Ne'er to be read again.
And are the deeds recorded there,
O man, thy willing doer,
Such as the seraph will bear
Of the Great Judge that reads?

Another gem, bright, glittering gem
Has fallen from his crown,
O while it decked that diadem,
Deeds worthy of renown.
To live when ages come and go—
Didst thou engrave them there?
A deed of love, a balm for woe,
Some heartfelt, fervent prayer?

This year with its last gasp and sigh,
O mortals think once more,
What record shall it bear on high,
To live when time is o'er?
Ah! think, and while thou thinkest, pray
That while probation's given,
Thy path may be the narrow way
That leads to God and Heaven!

The Printer's Devil.

In the year 1651, a book was printed called the "Anatomy of the Mass." It had only 172 pages in it; but the author—a pious monk—was obliged to add fifteen pages to correct the blunders. These he attributes to the special instigation of the "devil," to defeat the work; and hence may have come the use of the title, "Printer's Devil." The attempts we sometimes make to correct mistakes, only to find greater ones made—as in our last week's experience—reminds us of an edition of Paul's Epistle, in the Ethiopic language, which was full of errors, accounted for by the editors as follows:—"They who printed this work could not read, and we could not print; they helped us, and we helped them, as the blind help the blind."

Some of these blunders are the fruits of design—a spirit of mischief. We once suffered in this way. Where we had said that some ministers pay great attention to manners, and some pay very little, a rogue made us say, "some pay very little!" A printer's wife in Germany lost her life by thus meddling with the types. She went into the office by night, and took out the word "lord," in Genesis iii. 16, where Eve is made subject to her husband, and made the verse read, "he shall be thy lord," instead of "he shall be thy lord." It is said that she was put to death for her wickedness. It is well known that the printers of an early edition of the Scriptures were so heavily fined as to be utterly ruined, for leaving out the word "not" from one of the Ten Commandments.—There is an edition of the Bible, called the "Vineyard Bible," from the parable of the "Vineyard" being printed "vinegar." Some years ago, an edition was printed in this city with a ludicrous blunder. Gal. iv. 2, "The desolate hath many more children than she who hath an husband," was printed, "than she who hath an hundred."

We could easily extend this catalogue of the waywardness of the types; but these examples are enough to show that others have their sorrows as well as we, and that there is no such thing as perfection here below.—*Gloucester Saturday Post.*

The Value of Advertising.

Advertisers would do well to ponder the following sensible remarks contained in a cheap little book entitled "How to Get Money."—"Whatever your occupation or calling may be, if it needs support from the public, advertise thoroughly and efficiently. I freely confess, that what success I have had in my life may be attributed more to the public press than to nearly all other causes combined. There may possibly be occupations that do not require advertising; but I cannot well conceive what they are. Men in business will sometimes tell you that they have tried advertising, and that it did not pay.

This is only when advertising is done sparingly and grudgingly. Some say they cannot afford to advertise. In this country, where everybody reads the newspaper, that man must have a thick skull who does not see that these are the cheapest and best media through which he can speak to the public, where he is to find his customers. The farmer plants his seed, and while he is sleeping his corn and potatoes are growing. So with advertising. While you are sleeping, or eating, or conversing with one class of customers, your advertisement is being read by hundreds and thousands of persons, who never saw you, nor never heard of your business and never would, had it not been for your advertisement appearing in the newspaper.

Leislle Blunders.

Tintoret, in a picture, which represents the Israelites gathering manna in the desert, has armed the Hebrews with guns; and a modern Neapolitan artist has represented the Holy Family during their journey to Egypt, as passing the Nile in a barge as richly ornamented as that of Cleopatra.

Breughel, a Dutch painter, in a picture of the Eastern Magi, has, according to the grotesque fashion of his country, drawn the Indian king in a large, white surplice, with a mitre and scepter, and bearing in his hand, as a present to the Holy Child, the model of a Dutch seventy-four.

Lafrance has thrown churchmen in their robes at the feet of our Saviour, when an infant; and Algarotti relates, that Paul Veronese introduced several Benedictines among the guests at the feast of Cana.

An altar-piece in a church at Capri, painted by Chella delle Pisci, representing the Annunciation, is a curious collection of absurdities. The Virgin is seated in a rich arm chair of crimson velvet, with gold flowers; a cat and parrot placed near her, seem extremely attentive to the whole scene; and on a table are a silver coffee pot and cup.

A modern Italian has painted the same subject in a way equally absurd. The Virgin is on her knees near the toilette; on a chair are thrown a variety of fashionable dresses, which show that, in the painter's opinion at least, she must have been a practiced coquette; and at a little distance appears a cat, with its head lifted up towards the angel, and its ears on end to catch what he has got to say.

Paulo Mazzocchi painted a piece representing the four elements, in which fishes marked the sea, moles the earth, and a salamander the fire. He wished to have represented the air by a caelestion; but not knowing how to draw that scarce animal, he contented himself, from a similarity of sounds, to introduce a camel, who, extending his long neck, sniffs up the breezes around him.

But, of all blunders which artists have committed, none is perhaps so great as that of the painter, who, in a picture of the Crucifixion, represented the confessor holding up a crucifix to the good thief who was crucified with our Saviour.

Cannibals of this description have been so often noticed, that they are now scarcely worth collecting; but there are others of a rarer sort, which owe their existence to the barbarous transformations which pictures, originally correct, have undergone, to please the passions and prejudices of the day; and which it is well to treasure up as marks of the impotence of power, when it would torture genius into a violation of sincerity and truth.

In the chapel of one of the principal colleges in Paris, there was a picture representing the general-in-chief of the army of Egypt, attended by some of his aides-de-camp, paying a visit to the plague hospital. Since the restoration of the Bourbon family to the throne of France, Bonaparte has been converted into Christ, and his aides-de-camp into apostles. The artist who made these alterations, has not, however, thought it necessary entirely to change the costume, and our Saviour appears in the boots of Napoleon.

An instance of similar absurdity occurred at Naples, where, to preserve Grot's magnificent picture of the Battle of Aboukir, a Neapolitan general, who never set foot in Egypt, has been substituted for Murat.

A Striking Simile.

A recent Swiss traveller describes a village in the Grison country, on the slope of a great mountain, of which the strata shelve in the direction of the place. Huge crags directly overhanging the village, and massive enough to sweep the whole of it into the current below, have become separated from the main body of the mountain in the course of ages, by great fissures, and now scarcely adhere to it. When they give way the village must perish. It is only a question of time, and the catastrophe may happen at any day.

For years past, engineers have been sent from time to time to measure the width of the fissures, who report them constantly increasing. The villagers for more than one generation have been fully aware of the danger; subscriptions have been once or twice opened to enable them to remove; yet they live on in their doomed dwellings from year to year, fortified against the ultimate certainty and daily probability of destruction by the common sentiment—things may last their time and no longer. It is needless to say how much of this popular fatalism is exhibited in the habitual acquiescence of modern society in the political institutions under which it lives. The cracks and crevices in the mountain which overhangs our old privilege-founded European system, are constantly sounded by explorers, and their accounts are never re-assuring; we are more and more convinced of the insecurity of thrones and commonwealths; political sagacity wholly fails to reveal to us the manner of their re-construction. Yet we live on in a kind of professional safety, reconciled to the constant neighborhood of danger, against which, apparently, we can no better guard ourselves than the villagers can prevent the fall of their rocks.

Important Discovery in Natural Science.

The November number of the American Journal of Science and Art contains an interesting account, from the pen of Professor Louis Agassiz, of a discovery of a new genus of fish, of the perch description, made by Passed. Malshipman, A. C. Jackson, a young officer in the United States navy. This gentleman, whose early death in March of the present year, has already been announced in the Evening Post, was spoken of by Lieutenant Maury, with whom he had long been associated at the National Observatory, as "slatter to the President, in the following terms: "That, in all the qualities which adorn the man, and in all the traits which ennoble the officer, he has left but few superiors in the navy."

In order to appreciate the nature and importance of Mr. Jackson's discovery, it should be understood that Prof. Agassiz, and all the other great authorities in ichthyology, had previously considered the whale as the only voracious fish; that is, the only fish which brings forth its young alive. The other fish were found to be oviparous, the females laying the eggs, and the males afterward going over and impregnating, or giving life to the deposits of the females. This peculiarity in their mode of reproduction had led, our readers may remember, to the employment in France of the system of pisciculture, which consists in taking the impregnated spawn from one stream, where it was laid, to supply a deficiency in another. In this way, rare species of fish may be produced beyond the limits in which they are indigenous.

On the 7th of June, 1852, Mr. Jackson, who, with three other officers, under Commodore Sigsbee, had been appointed to examine the coast of California, with reference to finding a suitable location for a navy yard, caught, in the bay of San Salita, two fishes, male and female, in the latter of which, to his surprise, were found nineteen live fishes, closely packed together, each of which was nearly one third of the length of its mother; the dimensions of the mother being ten and a half inches long, and four and a half high, and one of the young fishes about three inches long and one in height. Each of the young, when taken from its mother, were perfectly formed, lively, and as much fitted to seek its livelihood in the water, as it had been accustomed to the element for months. They were enclosed, before birth, in a light violet bag, just under the back, within the mother, so transparent that their color and formation could easily be distinguished through it. The mother was a remarkably vigorous creature, of a dark brown color, approaching, about the fins and back, to black—the offspring, of the same hue, yet several shades lighter. The male fish was considerably smaller than the female.

Mr. Jackson, soon after this discovery, sent to Professor Agassiz a minute description of the fish, with an outline drawing; but finding it impossible, in the locality where he was engaged, to procure the requisite spirits, without abandoning his official labors, he did not preserve the specimens. The first letter which Mr. Jackson wrote, was acknowledged by that eminent naturalist, who, in his reply, spoke as follows of the new discovery:—"Had you been able to secure specimens of both (male and female), science would now be indebted to you for the knowledge of one of the most unexpected circumstances in the mode of development of fishes."

Shortly afterwards, Mr. Jackson returned from California, without, however, being able to take with him the desired specimens; but Professor Agassiz, guided by the description furnished by him, through the assistance of his brother-in-law, Mr. T. H. Cary, Jr., of San Francisco, was so fortunate as to secure them for his collection.

Mr. Cary having, in his investigation, met with a species of the same family of fishes, transmitted specimens to Professor Agassiz at the same time with others conforming to the description of Mr. Jackson, from which it, in some respects, varied. The distinguished ichthyologist has, accordingly, supplied to the genus of the newly-discovered fish the name, derived from their peculiarity of reproduction, of *Embriotoca Agassiz*, and divided the honor of discovering the species between Messrs. Jackson and Cary, giving to one the name of *Embriotoca Jacksoni*, and to the other that of *Embriotoca Caryi*.

Equestrian Lads.

A novel feature at several of the agricultural exhibitions this year, was the offering of prizes for the best horsemanship by young ladies. At the Fairfield County, Conn. fair, seven prizes were offered by P. T. Barnum, Esq., the highest being \$25, and the others consisting of silverware articles. Out of twenty young ladies who entered their names for the competition, only six actually rode, the others having backed out on account of the day being windy and dusty. At the Albany Co., N. Y., fair, five prizes were offered, and five young ladies rode. The highest prize was a silver pitcher. The Country Gentleman, in reporting the result, says: "No one seemed to question the propriety of the thing, and all conceded that it was an attractive feature, which other counties would do well to imitate. As certainly as horseback riding is a beneficial exercise, and that to sit and manage a horse well is an accomplishment for a lady to be proud of, so certainly it is desirable to encourage a generous rivalry of equestrianship."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

WINTER CARE OF SHEEP.—In the first place, sheep should be provided with ample and warm accommodations for shelter. Therefore, if you have not one already, build a shed of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the number of sheep you have to winter. If the number of sheep be large, have a shed for fifty or sixty head. Each shed must communicate with a tightly enclosed yard. Access to each shed must be through an opening at one of the ends; ventilation other than the doorway must be provided. The floor of the shed should be covered in the first instance with three or four inches in depth of clean straw; when from the accumulation of sheep dung and discharge of urine the straw becomes dirty, the surface must be covered with fresh straw. Plaster should be strewn over the floor at least once a week.

For the convenience of feeding grain or roots, a trough ranging round the shed should be provided. The sheep should have salt always accessible to them. The best plan to secure this would be to have a trough in which rock-salt should be constantly kept. The sheep should have access to the yard at all times.

Three pounds of hay or fodder, or its equivalent in meal or roots per day, will sustain each head of sheep, which should be given thrice a day, viz.—early in the morning, at noon, and at an hour before sunset. Occasional feeds of roots, say twice or thrice a week, are conducive to health—potatoes or ruta bagas, or common turnips, carrots or parsnips, will answer. Water should be given to the sheep twice a day, to wit, in the morning, and in the evening.—*American Farmer.*

We agree with the Genesee Farmer, that turnips naturally contain too much water (over 90 per cent.) to fatten hogs economically. A part of the nutritive element in the turnips passes out of the system by the bowels and a part from the blood, by the kidneys, dissolved in an excess of urine. A little less of the roots, and more barley, oat, or corn meal, would be cheaper and better feed.

The proposition of feeding stock on uncooked roots, pulped, is well worthy the attention of all farmers, since a saving of a few cents in the fattening of each animal is a gain of many millions of dollars to the agricultural interest. We hope that many of our enterprising, thinking people will examine into the subject, and themselves try experiments.

A NEAT OPERATION.—On the last trip down of the Magnolia two very elegantly dressed gentlemen came aboard at Vicksburg, and took a state-room together. Shortly after the boat got under way, one of the gentlemen came up to the temporary acting clerk, a worthy citizen, and asked for some thread and sewing wax, which being given to him, he proceeded to tie up a small longitudinal package, which he handled very daintily, and, "valuable—J. K.," and delivered it to the acting clerk, to be deposited in the iron safe, it contained bank notes to the value of \$5,000. On the arrival of the Magnolia, the two strangers told the acting clerk that they would go up to the hotel, and secure rooms, and then return for the package of money left with him, and then settle for their passage. The clerk politely acceded to this request, and the gentlemen left. The next day passed, and the strangers had not returned to get their package. At night, the captain, on looking into the passenger-book, observed that the two showy strangers had not settled for their fare; he inquired into the matter, and the acting clerk acquainted him with the fact of the valuable deposit. "By Jupiter," exclaimed the executive captain, "if they haven't called before this, it's a sham. Let us look at it!" The package was produced, and duly opened in the presence of witnesses, when it proved to be composed of a number of slips of newspapers, about the width of blank notes, folded together, and then enveloped in stout brown paper, and duly tied with thread and sealed with wax. "Well," exclaimed the amiable and joke-loving captain, "L—, you are badly sold; it is about as neat an operation as I have ever seen." In the meantime, the well-dressed strangers had taken the "shute," and disappeared in the mass of erring mortality which surges through our streets.

VEGETABLE MECHANICS.—There is a remarkable tree on the farm of the late Hon. Oliver Ballou, of Cumberland, R. I., which is an emblem of himself and his struggles against the obstacles of life. An old elm, standing near a mass of rocks, died. A young elm then appeared in a fissure of this rock, casting down its slender roots, and in twenty or thirty years it has become a foot and a half in diameter. Its roots have penetrated into and under the rock, and have lifted and thrown off about seven tons of it, and have loosened and partly lifted ten tons more, which in a few years will be separated from the mass. The roots, to bear the immense pressure upon them, have become changed from their ordinary appearance and have a tough casing which may be compared to the skin of an alligator. The provision thus made by nature for growth of the tree under such circumstances, furnishes a striking specimen of what may be called vegetable mechanics. The greatest wonder is that the roots could grow and expand under such a heavy pressure of hard substance.

SEWING MACHINES.—One of the much abused and humiliated classes of females who eke out a scanty living by stitching pantaloons for two shillings a pair, procured a sewing machine, and in a single day finished sixty pairs and earned fifteen dollars. It is true it was an extra day's work, in competition with another girl who used a different machine, and the result gave her unexpected facilities, but it shows that can be done, and new phase of the seamstress's question is likely to be disposed of. The strenuous efforts which some have been making to raise the compensation for such work, to what is called "a fair living rate," may as well be abandoned at once. It is an unwise benevolence that attempts to thwart the world's progress, instead of conforming to it.

It is certainly painful to see suffering around us that we know not how to relieve; but it is more judicious if such be the case, to acknowledge it, than to waste strength in endeavors that we know beforehand will be fruitless. There are, however, other remedies, and of a practical kind, for the suffering of this class to which we have referred.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

MAD DOGS.—A German cooper, in St. Louis, died last week in that city, after paroxysms of great suffering, having been bitten by a mad dog. In Middleborough, on Sunday last Mr. George Cox was bitten by a dog supposed to be rabid. The dog was pursued a distance of five miles into the town of Halifax, when he attacked a little girl named Thompson, but her mother, and lacerated her face quite badly. The animal was finally killed. Those two persons were immediately taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

A GREAT LIVE TRAIN.—A train consisting of 32 cars of cattle, 25 cars of hogs, and one car of geese and turkeys drawn by two powerful locomotives passed east through our village (Saturday) morning. The cattle cars, would contain about 13 a piece, making 1361. The hog cars 75 each, making 1875, and the others car any quantity of geese and turkeys.

PRESENTATION TO A PASTOR.—The Congregation of the Fleet street Methodist Church, presented the pastor, Rev. R. M. Hatfield, on the occasion of the Sunday School Anniversary on Monday night, with a box containing two hundred dollars. The box was composed of wood which formed the old sail loft in which the first Methodist Congregation of New York worshipped.

SNOW IN BUFFALO.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Monday says, that Winter has made its tardy appearance there with the customary accompaniments of frost and snow. A snow storm commenced on Saturday evening, and some eight inches fell before ten o'clock on Sunday morning, and at 16 on Monday morning.

A singular death occurred in New York on Wednesday. A little girl was desirous to see the body of a man, in a neighboring house, who had been murdered. She was allowed to do so by her parents, but fainting at the sight, was carried home in convulsions, and soon died.

Mr. Joseph H. Carter proposes to establish a new paper at Washington, in which he promises to devote the first page of the sheet to northern news, the second to southern news, the third, eastern news, and the fourth to western news.

CITY COUNCIL.
DECEMBER 27, 1853.
Met according to adjournment of 12th inst. —Members present: Messrs. Barlow, Stevens, Sherman, Slocum, Taylor, Tindale, and Vose.
Invitation was received to unite in City Council, on account of the following was received from the Board of Aldermen.
Order of removal of Hannah Fish. Report of committee on city property in relation to school house and lot on Young street. Receipts of the Treasurer. Report of committee on finance. Report of Street Commissioner in relation to sidewalk in front of the Custom House. Report of committee in relation to new watch stations. Complaint of the Overseer of the poor against Nancy B. Carpenter. Resolution relating to new pavement on Parade. All concurred in.
Invited again to unite in City Council. Invitation accepted.
On again coming to order a resolution relating to the removal of Hannah Fish was presented and read.
Adjourned to Friday next 7 1/2 P. M.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The report of the committee on city property in relation to the purchase of the lot and school house on Young street, read, received and concurred in.
The removal of Hannah Fish was decided upon and concurred in.
The receipt of Sealers of Weights and measures for apportionment of office, read, received and concurred in.
The report of the committee on finance, read, received and concurred in.
The report of the Street Commissioner on expenditures, referred to finance committee.
The report of the Overseer of the poor, Nancy B. Carpenter, was ordered to appear on Friday 30th inst., and answer to said complaint; concurred in.
Report of committee on new Watch Stations, read, received and concurred in.
The report of the Committee on the petition of Benjamin Finch and others in relation to the non-enforcement of the law against sale of liquor, read and received, and ordered to be printed.
Report of the Committee on the Memorial of Benjamin Finch, et al.
The Committee to whom was referred the memorial of Benjamin Finch and others, citizens of Newport in relation to the non-enforcement of the laws of the State against the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the consequent increase of crime and vice in this community, submit the following report.
The fact is sufficiently evident of our increase within the last eighteen months in the indulgence in intoxicating liquors in this city. The precise number of places where liquor is sold is not ascertained, but in many places it is sold in secret, but it is safe to say that the number of places where it is publicly sold without license is upwards of one hundred. The number of licenses last granted by the Town was 47, and a lowering of the rate for four years has increased the number of licenses to 100. The number of licenses last granted by the Town was 47, and a lowering of the rate for four years has increased the number of licenses to 100. The number of licenses last granted by the Town was 47, and a lowering of the rate for four years has increased the number of licenses to 100.

DEATH.
In this city, 24th inst, MARY THOMAS, eldest daughter of Robert W. and Mary E. Penningly, aged years and 8 mos.
And both my Father dear to me
And both give up your hearts to God,
To meet your daughter there.
Funeral: Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her Father, No. 24 Division st., to which relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.
In this city, 28th inst, after a continued illness, Miss REBECCA MEXICO, daughter of Mr. Josiah Mexico, aged 55 years.
Funeral: Sunday, 29th inst, 42 years; wife of Dr. S. Augustus Arnold, aged 42 years; 26th inst, Sarah A. wife of Sullivan Fenner, and daughter of Arnold, deceased, aged 24 years.
Funeral: 29th inst, CHARLES EDWARD, wife of Mr. S. W. Wheeler, aged 32 years; 23d, FRANK EDWARD, aged 12 years; 23d, FRANK EDWARD, aged 12 years.
Funeral: 29th inst, Mr. CHARLES E. SIMMONS, in the 27th year of his age.
Funeral: 29th inst, Mrs. LUCY WHEELER, wife of Mr. S. W. Wheeler, aged 32 years; 23d, FRANK EDWARD, aged 12 years; 23d, FRANK EDWARD, aged 12 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Disease and death have been busy among the emigrant passengers for the last few months. One ship had a hundred deaths on board, and two others seventy-five each. Whether the Cholera is brought into the country or not, every one should guard themselves against disease, and have the remedies ready to restore health if it becomes necessary. The "Grafenberg Family Medicine" are the best beyond all doubt. The Cholera is brought into the country or not, every one should guard themselves against disease, and have the remedies ready to restore health if it becomes necessary. The "Grafenberg Family Medicine" are the best beyond all doubt. The Cholera is brought into the country or not, every one should guard themselves against disease, and have the remedies ready to restore health if it becomes necessary. The "Grafenberg Family Medicine" are the best beyond all doubt.

POISONING.
Thousands of Parents who use Vernifuge composed of Castor Oil, Calomel, &c., are not aware that while they attempt to protect their children, they are actually laying the foundations for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c.
In a number of cases we have found the advertisement of Hohenack's Medicine, to which we refer, ask the attention of all directly interested in their own as well as their children's health. In Liver complaints and all disorders arising from the use of a bad type, should make use of the only genuine medicine, Hohenack's, which is sold in every part of the world. It is sold in every part of the world. It is sold in every part of the world. It is sold in every part of the world.

NEW YORK GRAIN MARKET.
With the continuance of an active export, inquiry for wheat, a continued supply and light receipts, the market has steadily advanced, and prices of prime qualities now stand higher than at any period since the year of the famine, in Ireland—1846-47. Our wheat quotations are as follows: No. 1, 1875; No. 2, 1875; No. 3, 1875; No. 4, 1875; No. 5, 1875; No. 6, 1875; No. 7, 1875; No. 8, 1875; No. 9, 1875; No. 10, 1875; No. 11, 1875; No. 12, 1875; No. 13, 1875; No. 14, 1875; No. 15, 1875; No. 16, 1875; No. 17, 1875; No. 18, 1875; No. 19, 1875; No. 20, 1875; No. 21, 1875; No. 22, 1875; No. 23, 1875; No. 24, 1875; No. 25, 1875; No. 26, 1875; No. 27, 1875; No. 28, 1875; No. 29, 1875; No. 30, 1875; No. 31, 1875; No. 32, 1875; No. 33, 1875; No. 34, 1875; No. 35, 1875; No. 36, 1875; No. 37, 1875; No. 38, 1875; No. 39, 1875; No. 40, 1875; No. 41, 1875; No. 42, 1875; No. 43, 1875; No. 44, 1875; No. 45, 1875; No. 46, 1875; No. 47, 1875; No. 48, 1875; No. 49, 1875; No. 50, 1875; No. 51, 1875; No. 52, 1875; No. 53, 1875; No. 54, 1875; No. 55, 1875; No. 56, 1875; No. 57, 1875; No. 58, 1875; No. 59, 1875; No. 60, 1875; No. 61, 1875; No. 62, 1875; No. 63, 1875; No. 64, 1875; No. 65, 1875; No. 66, 1875; No. 67, 1875; No. 68, 1875; No. 69, 1875; No. 70, 1875; 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